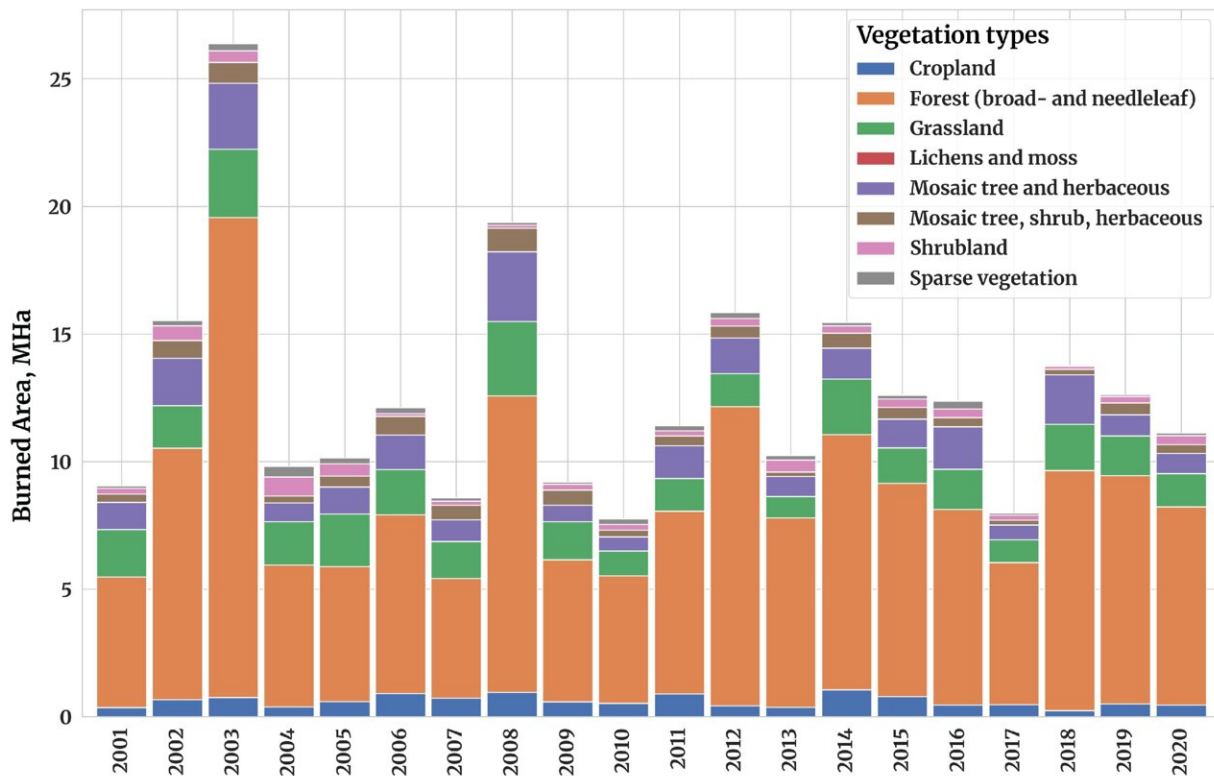


Anticipating future risks of climate-driven wildfires in boreal forests

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Burned area vegetation dynamics in the boreal zone (2001–2020). Authors’ representation. Credit: *Fire* (2024). DOI: 10.3390/fire7040144

Wildfires are a growing threat to the boreal north, especially under the rapidly changing climate. IIASA researchers modeled and analyzed how climate change may impact future burned area in boreal forests and

highlighted the importance of adaptation and mitigation strategies to reduce climate-fueled impacts on wildfires.

Boreal forests often bring to mind snowy tundra, vast bogs, and diverse fauna such as reindeer or moose. However, it is increasingly home to a large number of wildfire occurrences. From the large fires in Sweden in 2014 and 2018, to the devastating fires in Siberia in 2021 and Canada in 2023, [boreal forests](#) are facing unprecedented levels of disturbance from wildfire events. These serve as a harbinger of what is to come in the upcoming decades, not just to the arctic north, but to forests around the globe.

In their study [published](#) in the journal *Fire*, Shelby Corning and her colleagues, all researchers in IIASA's Biodiversity and Natural Resources Program, utilized their data-driven, algorithm-based [wildfire](#) climate impacts and adaptation model (FLAM) to project and analyze climate impacts on burned area estimates in the boreal zone.

The study explored future fire events under four [climate change scenarios](#) and two adaptation scenarios to better understand the role of temperature, precipitation, and suppression efficiency on burned area in the boreal ecosystem.

Corning and her colleagues found that their model performed well in reproducing historic burned areas with high accuracy when considering multiple climatic conditions, highlighting the importance of considering various scenarios when making projections for the future.

Her study emphasizes the outstanding impact of climate change on boreal wildfires: forested burned area is predicted to increase by up to four times present-day burned area by the end of the century if we do not take [preventative measures](#), either through combating climate change (with the best-case climate scenario resulting in only minimal increases

in burned area by 2100) or adaptation strategies such as improving fire suppression to within four days (which would lead to a nearly 50% reduction in burned area, even under the worst-case climate scenario).

Overall, the results were eye-opening: Without intervention, boreal forests and the communities who rely upon them are at great risk from climate change-fueled fires.

This study from Corning and the FLAM team was initially presented at the 2023 IBFRA conference held in Helsinki, Finland, where it benefitted from boreal experts' feedback. It is an important step to better understand boreal wildfires and how we might manage climate change impacts on wildfires in the biodiverse taiga. Further, it showcases the capabilities of FLAM to reproduce and predict wildfires and burned area—leaving room for exploration of other ecosystems and global fires.

More information: Shelby Corning et al, Anticipating Future Risks of Climate-Driven Wildfires in Boreal Forests, *Fire* (2024). [DOI: 10.3390/fire7040144](https://doi.org/10.3390/fire7040144)

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